This is in response to the Amendment dated October 25, 2010. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office Action.

Response to Arguments

Oath/Declaration

The oath or declaration was defective.

The defectiveness of the oath or declaration has been withdrawn in view of Applicants' Application Data Sheet.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

Claims **1-2 and 6-8** have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over **Redepenning** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0084194 A1).

The rejection of claims 1-2 and 6-8 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Redepenning has been withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

I. Claim **3** has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Redepenning** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0084194 A1) as applied to

claims 1-2 and 6-8 above, and further in view of **Somashekar et al.** ("Chitosanases-Properties and Applications: A Review", *Bioresource Technology* (1996), Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 35-45).

The rejection of claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Redepenning as applied to claims 1-2 and 6-8 above, and further in view of Somashekar et al. has been withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment.

II. Claims **4 and 5** have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Redepenning** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0084194 A1) as applied to claims 1-2 and 6-8 above, and further in view of **Spillman, Jr. et al.** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0037383 A1).

The rejection of claims 4 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Redepenning as applied to claims 1-2 and 6-8 above, and further in view of Spillman, Jr. et al. has been withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment.

Response to Arguments

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

I. Claims **1-8, 20-22, 24-28 and 30-33** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the

application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 1

lines 6-8, recite "***incorporating*** a component to the deposited chitosan, the component being selected from the group consisting of a protein, a polynucleotide, and a cell."

Applicants' specification discloses:

A further specific embodiment is a substrate coated with chitosan further comprising ***bound protein***. Another specific embodiment is a substrate coated with chitosan further comprising ***a bound enzyme***. Another specific embodiment is a substrate coated with chitosan further comprising ***bound polynucleotide***. Yet another specific embodiment is a substrate coated with chitosan further comprising either bound RNA or DNA. Still another specific embodiment is a substrate coated with chitosan further comprising ***bound cells***. A further specific embodiment of the inventions is a substrate coated with chitosan wherein the substrate is a metal (page 4, line 29 to page 5, line 5).

The scope of "incorporating" is broader than disclosed. See also claims 24 and 30.

The Examiner has carefully considered the entire specification as originally filed, however, there is found no literal support in the specification for the newly added limitation in amended claim 1 and in new claims 24 and 30. Applicants have not provided the page number and line numbers from the specification as to where the newly added limitations are coming from. *Ex parte Grasselli*, 231 USPQ 393 (Bd. App. 1983) *aff'd mem.* 738 F.2d 453 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

II. Claims **23-28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to

comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 23

line 3, recites "a microelectronic device comprising a conductive surface"

The Examiner has carefully considered the entire specification as originally filed, however, there is found no literal support in the specification for the new limitation in new claim 23. Applicants have not provided the page number and line numbers from the specification as to where the newly added limitations are coming from. *Ex parte Grasselli*, 231 USPQ 393 (Bd. App. 1983) *aff'd mem.* 738 F.2d 453 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

III. Claim **25** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 25

lines 2-3, recite "***neutralizing*** the deposited chitosan with either a basic solution or an acidic solution."

The Examiner has carefully considered the entire specification as originally filed,

however, there is found no literal support in the specification for the new limitation in new claim 25. Applicants have not provided the page number and line numbers from the specification as to where the newly added limitations are coming from. *Ex parte Grasselli*, 231 USPQ 393 (Bd. App. 1983) *aff'd mem.* 738 F.2d 453 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

IV. Claims **3, 20-28 and 31-33** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 3

line 2-3, it appears that the "chitosan deposited on the substrate" is the same as the deposit of the chitosan onto the substrate recited in claim 1, lines 4-5. However, the claim language is unclear as to whether it is.

The subsequent mention of an element is to be modified by the definite article "the", "said" or "the said," thereby making the latter mention(s) of the element unequivocally referable to its earlier recitation.

Claim 20

lines 1-2, it appears that "a protein" is the same as the protein recited in claim 1, line 7. However, the claim language is unclear as to whether it is.

The subsequent mention of an element is to be modified by the definite article "the", "said" or "the said," thereby making the latter mention(s) of the element

unequivocally referable to its earlier recitation.

Claim 22

lines 1-2, it appears that “a polynucleotide” is the same as the polynucleotide recited in claim 1, lines 7-8. However, the claim language is unclear as to whether it is.

The subsequent mention of an element is to be modified by the definite article “the”, “said” or “the said,” thereby making the latter mention(s) of the element unequivocally referable to its earlier recitation.

Claim 23

line 6, “the conductive substrate” lacks antecedent basis.

Claim 26

lines 1-2, it appears that “a protein” is the same as the protein recited in claim 24, line 4. However, the claim language is unclear as to whether it is.

The subsequent mention of an element is to be modified by the definite article “the”, “said” or “the said,” thereby making the latter mention(s) of the element unequivocally referable to its earlier recitation.

Claim 28

lines 1-2, it appears that “a polynucleotide” is the same as the polynucleotide

recited in claim 24, line 4. However, the claim language is unclear as to whether it is.

The subsequent mention of an element is to be modified by the definite article "the", "said" or "the said," thereby making the latter mention(s) of the element unequivocally referable to its earlier recitation.

Claim 31

lines 1-2, it appears that "a protein" is the same as the protein recited in claim 30, line 4. However, the claim language is unclear as to whether it is.

The subsequent mention of an element is to be modified by the definite article "the", "said" or "the said," thereby making the latter mention(s) of the element unequivocally referable to its earlier recitation.

Claim 33

lines 1-2, it appears that "a polynucleotide" is the same as the polynucleotide recited in claim 30, line 4. However, the claim language is unclear as to whether it is.

The subsequent mention of an element is to be modified by the definite article "the", "said" or "the said," thereby making the latter mention(s) of the element unequivocally referable to its earlier recitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

Claim **29** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the

alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over **Redepenning** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0084194 A1).

Redepenning teaches a method of depositing a chitosan layer onto the surface of a substrate, comprising:

a) contacting the substrate **6** (= the cathode) [page 2, [0018]] with a solution **8** containing chitosan (= the chitosan containing component of the electrolyte solution) [page 3, [0025]]; and

b) applying an electric current to the substrate sufficient to deposit the chitosan onto the substrate, to thereby form said deposited chitosan layer (= a current is passed between the anode and the cathode to cause deposition of the species in the solution adjacent the cathode resulting in the growth of the composite layer on the cathode) [page 3, [0028]].

The method of Redepenning differs from the instant invention because Redepenning does not disclose wherein said layer *consists essentially of* chitosan, as recited in claim ***29***.

The invention as a whole would have been anticipated or obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because the phrase "consisting essentially of" limits the scope of a claim to the specified ingredients and those that do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristic of a composition. *Ex parte Davis et al.* 80 USPQ 448 (PTO Bd. App. 1969); *In re Janakirama-Rao* 317 F

2d 951, 137 USPQ 893 (CCPA 1963) - composition; *In re Garnero* 412 F 2d 276, 162 USPQ 221 (CCPA 1969) - article. When Applicant contends that modifying components in the reference composition are excluded by the recitation of "consisting essentially of", Applicant has the burden of showing the basic and novel characteristics of his composition, i.e., a showing that the introduction of these components would materially change the characteristics of Applicant's composition. *In re Lajarte* 337 F 2d 870, 143 USPQ 256 (CCPA 1964).

There is no evidence that calcium phosphate would have materially affected the basic and novel characteristic of the chitosan layer.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

I. Claims **1-2, 7-8, 20 and 22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Xu et al.** ("Electrochemical Detection of Sequence-Specific DNA Using a DNA Probe Labeled with Aminoferrocene and Chitosan Modified Electrode Immobilized with ssDNA", *The Analyst* (2001), Vol. 126, pp. 62-65) in view of **Redepenning** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0084194 A1).

Xu teaches a method of depositing chitosan onto a substrate, wherein said method comprises the steps of:

• contacting the substrate (= a freshly smoothed electrode) with a solution containing chitosan (= a 2.0 μL 1.0% chitosan solution) [page 63, bridging paragraph]; and

• incorporating a component to the deposited chitosan, the component being selected from the group consisting of a protein, a polynueleotide, and a cell (= the immobilization of ssDNA on the chitosan-modified electrode) [page 63, right column, lines 3-12].

The method additionally comprises the step of washing the substrate containing deposited chitosan with water, a solution with a neutral pH, a basic solution, or an acidic solution (= the electrode was washed with 0.1% (m/m) SDS phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) three times) [page 63, right column, lines 9-12].

The solution contains chitosan in a concentration of from about 0.0001 to about 30% w/v (= a 2.0 μL 1.0% chitosan solution) [page 63, bridging paragraph].

The solution contains chitosan in a concentration of from about 0.1 to about 10 % w/v (= a 2.0 μL 1.0% chitosan solution) [page 63, bridging paragraph].

The incorporated component is a protein (= ssDNA) [page 63, bridging paragraph].

The incorporated component is a polynucleotide (= ssDNA) [page 63, bridging paragraph].

The method of Xu differs from the instant invention because Xu does not disclose applying an electric current to the substrate sufficient to deposit the chitosan onto the substrate, as recited in claim ***1***.

Xu teaches that a freshly smoothed electrode was uniformly coated with 2.0 μL

1.0% chitosan solution (page 63, bridging paragraph).

Like Xu, ***Redepenning*** teaches coating an electrode (page 2, [0018]) with a chitosan solution (page 3, [0027]). Redepenning teaches applying an electric current to the substrate sufficient to deposit the chitosan onto the substrate (= a current is passed between the anode and the cathode to cause deposition of the species in the solution adjacent the cathode resulting in the growth of the composite layer on the cathode) [page 3, [0028]].

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method described by Xu by applying an electric current to the substrate sufficient to deposit the chitosan onto the substrate because applying an electric current to the substrate would have deposited chitosan on an electrode as taught by Redepenning (page 3, [0028]).

II. Claim **3** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Xu et al.** ("Electrochemical Detection of Sequence-Specific DNA Using a DNA Probe Labeled with Aminoferrocene and Chitosan Modified Electrode Immobilized with ssDNA", *The Analyst* (2001), Vol. 126, pp. 62-65) in view of **Redepenning** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0084194 A1) as applied to claims 1-2, 7-8, 20 and 22 above, and further in view of **Somashekar et al.** ("Chitosanases-Properties and Applications: A Review", *Bioresource Technology* (1996), Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 35-45).

Xu and Redepenning are as applied above and incorporated herein.

The method of Xu differs from the instant invention because Xu does not disclose wherein said method additionally comprises the step of contacting chitosan deposited on the substrate with chitosanase, as recited in claim ***3***.

Like Xu, ***Somashekar*** teaches chitosan. Somashekar teaches that chitosanases catalyze the hydrolytic degradation of chitosan. Chitosanases may find important industrial application in the utilization of the enormous chitosan and chitin substrates, available from sea-food-processing units, for the generation of the size-specific chitosan oligomers required particularly in pharmaceutical industries (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method described by Xu with wherein said method additionally comprises the step of contacting chitosan deposited on the substrate with chitosanase because this would have generated size-specific chitosan oligomers as taught by Somashekar (abstract).

III. Claims **4-6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Xu et al.** ("Electrochemical Detection of Sequence-Specific DNA Using a DNA Probe Labeled with Aminoferrocene and Chitosan Modified Electrode Immobilized with ssDNA", *The Analyst* (2001), Vol. 126, pp. 62-65) in view of **Redepenning** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0084194 A1) as applied to claims 1-2, 7-8, 20 and 22 above, and further in view of **Spillman, Jr. et al.** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0037383 A1).

Xu and Redepenning are as applied above and incorporated herein.

The method of Xu differs from the instant invention because Xu does not disclose the following:

a. Wherein the substrate is a semiconductor, as recited in claim ***4***.

b. Wherein the substrate is a conductive polymer, as recited in claim ***5***.

c. Wherein the substrate is a metal, as recited in claim ***6***.

Xu teaches that a freshly smoothed electrode was uniformly coated with 2.0 μL 1.0% chitosan solution (page 63, bridging paragraph).

Like Xu, ***Spillman, Jr.*** teaches applying bio-compatible thin films (page 2, [0039]) to a substrate (page 5, [0082]) by electrostatic self-assembly (ESA) [page 1, [0002]]. The starting material that is subjected to an ESA process in the invention may be a polymer that is poly(D-glucosamine) ("chitosan", Fig. 1(f)) [col. 2, [0033] and [0039]]. In a medical device according to the present invention, the substrate is not particularly limited and may be tubing used in dialysis, tubing used in heart lung machines, other plastic tubing, other rubber tubing, bandaging material, composite material, *metal material*, insulator material, *semi-conductor material*, artificial hips, titanium substrates, pacemakers, *plastic substrates*, catheter material, stent material, and other materials used in medical devices (page 5, [0082]].

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the electrode described by Xu with wherein the substrate is a semiconductor; wherein the substrate is a conductive polymer; and

wherein the substrate is a metal because the substrate is a result-effective variable and one having ordinary skill in the art has the skill to determine the substrate that would have provided the success of the desired product, e.g., dependent upon the intended use of the substrate, particularly to the environment to which the substrate will encounter, which would be most suited for the application of the substrate.

IV. Claim **1 and 20-21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wang et al.** ("Highly Sensitive Sensors Based on the Immobilization of Tyrosinase in Chitosan", *Bioelectrochemistry* (2002), Vol. 57, pp. 33-38) in view of **Redepenning** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0084194 A1).

Wang teaches a method of depositing chitosan onto a substrate, wherein said method comprises the steps of:

• contacting the substrate (= a glassy carbon electrode) with a solution containing chitosan (= a 1.0-wt% chitosan solution); and

• incorporating a component to the deposited chitosan, the component being selected from the group consisting of a protein, a polynueleotide, and a cell (= the immobilization of tyrosinase in the CHIT matrix) [page 34, "2.3 Construction of tyrosinase biosensor"].

The incorporated component is a protein (= tyrosinase) [page 34, "2.3 Construction of tyrosinase biosensor"].

The protein is an enzyme (= tyrosinase) [page 34, "2.3 Construction of tyrosinase

biosensor"].

The method of Wang differs from the instant invention because Wang does not disclose applying an electric current to the substrate sufficient to deposit the chitosan onto the substrate, as recited in claim ***1***.

Wang teaches that a glassy carbon electrode was used as the base electrode for the preparation of the chitosan/tyrosinase biosensor (page 34, "2.3 Construction of tyrosinase biosensor").

Like Wang, ***Redepenning*** teaches coating an electrode (page 2, [0018]) with a chitosan solution (page 3, [0027]). Redepenning teaches applying an electric current to the substrate sufficient to deposit the chitosan onto the substrate (= a current is passed between the anode and the cathode to cause deposition of the species in the solution adjacent the cathode resulting in the growth of the composite layer on the cathode) [page 3, [0028]].

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method described by Wang by applying an electric current to the substrate sufficient to deposit the chitosan onto the substrate because applying an electric current to the substrate would have deposited chitosan on an electrode as taught by Redepenning (page 3, [0028]).

V. Claims **23-26 and 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over **Xu et al.** ("Electrochemical Detection of Sequence-Specific DNA Using a DNA Probe Labeled with Aminoferrocene and Chitosan Modified Electrode Immobilized with ssDNA", *The Analyst* (2001), Vol. 126, pp. 62-65) in view of **Redepenning** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0084194 A1) and **Reardon et al.** (US Patent Application Publication no. 200/0265811 A1).

Xu and Redepenning are as applied as discussed above and incorporated herein.

The method of Xu differs from the instant invention because Xu does not disclose providing a microelectronic device comprising a conductive surface, as recited in claim ***23***.

Xu teaches DNA hybridization *biosensors* (page 62, "Introduction").

Reardon teaches that:

Chemical biosensors are miniaturized analytical devices, which can deliver real-time and on-line information on the presence of specific compounds or ions in complex samples. Usually an analyte recognition process takes place followed by the conversion of chemical information into an electrical or optical signal. Two popular classes of chemical sensors used today are *electrochemical transduction type*. (amperometric, potentiometric, including ion-selective electrodes (ISE), field effect transistors (FETs), gas-sensing electrodes, etc., and conductimetric) and optical transduction type (including pH optodes). They are used during laboratory analysis as well as in industry, process control, physiological measurements, and environmental monitoring. The basic principles of operation of the chemical sensors utilizing electrochemical and optical transduction are quite well understood. In developing biosensors for general manufacture and commercial use, longevity and stabilization of the biocomponent are critical. It is preferable to have a stable, long-lived biosensor that can stand prolonged storage as well as perform well in use for a selected period of time. Among the biocomponent possibilities, enzymes, though very selective, fall on the lower end of the 'stability spectrum' (page 1, [0004]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified the substrate described by Xu by providing a microelectronic device comprising a conductive surface because chemical biosensors are miniaturized analytical devices as taught by Reardon (page 1, [0004]).

VI. Claims **23-24 and 26-27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wang et al.** ("Highly Sensitive Sensors Based on the Immobilization of Tyrosinase in Chitosan", *Bioelectrochemistry* (2002), Vol. 57, pp. 33-38) in view of **Redepenning** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0084194 A1) and **Reardon et al.** (US Patent Application Publication no. 200/0265811 A1).

Wang and Redepenning are as applied as discussed above and incorporated herein.

The method of Wang differs from the instant invention because Wang does not disclose providing a microelectronic device comprising a conductive surface, as recited in claim ***23***.

Wang teaches a tyrosinase *biosensor* (page 33, abstract).

Reardon teaches that:

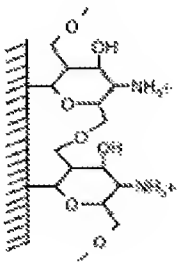
Chemical biosensors are miniaturized analytical devices, which can deliver real-time and on-line information on the presence of specific compounds or ions in complex samples. Usually an analyte recognition process takes place followed by the conversion of chemical information into an electrical or optical signal. Two popular classes of chemical sensors used today are *electrochemical transduction type*. (amperometric, potentiometric, including ion-selective electrodes (ISE), field effect transistors (FETs), gas-sensing electrodes, etc., and conductimetric) and optical transduction type (including pH optodes). They are used during laboratory analysis as well as in industry, process control, physiological measurements, and environmental monitoring. The basic principles of operation of the chemical sensors utilizing electrochemical and optical

transduction are quite well understood. In developing biosensors for general manufacture and commercial use, longevity and stabilization of the biocomponent are critical. It is preferable to have a stable, long-lived biosensor that can stand prolonged storage as well as perform well in use for a selected period of time. Among the biocomponent possibilities, enzymes, though very selective, fall on the lower end of the 'stability spectrum' (page 1, [0004]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the substrate described by Wang by providing a microelectronic device comprising a conductive surface because chemical biosensors are miniaturized analytical devices as taught by Reardon (page 1, [0004]).

VII. Claims **29-31 and 33** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Xu et al.** ("Electrochemical Detection of Sequence-Specific DNA Using a DNA Probe Labeled with Aminoferrocene and Chitosan Modified Electrode Immobilized with ssDNA", *The Analyst* (2001), Vol. 126, pp. 62-65) in view of **Redepenning** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0084194 A1).

Xu and Redepenning are as applied as discussed above and incorporated herein.

Xu teaches to thereby form said deposited chitosan layer, wherein said layer consists essentially of chitosan (= ) [page 63, Fig. 2].

VIII. Claims **29-32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wang et al.** ("Highly Sensitive Sensors Based on the Immobilization of Tyrosinase in Chitosan", *Bioelectrochemistry* (2002), Vol. 57, pp. 33-38) in view of **Redepenning** (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0084194 A1).

Wang and Redepenning are as applied for the reasons as discussed above and incorporated herein.

Wang teaches to thereby form said deposited chitosan layer, wherein said layer consists essentially of chitosan (page 35, "3.1 Morphologies of CHIT, CHIT-$Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$ and CHIT-$Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$-tyrosinase films").

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to EDNA WONG whose telephone number is (571) 272-1349. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alexa Neckel can be reached on (571) 272-1446. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Edna Wong/
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1759

EW
November 6, 2010